THE MARKSHIPT TARTER BILL PIN-ISHED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

The Tartif Managers Arrange as Adjourn ment Until Monday Octonsthly to Get a New Print of the Bill, but Really to Bolster Up the Sugar Schedule, Upon Which They Fear the Bill Will Go to Smash-The Reciprocity Repeal Clause Modified Allison's Whiskey Amendment Benten

WASHINGTON, June 20,-After nearly foursa weeks of debate on the tariff question the Sanate, acting in Committee of the Whole has agreed upon the terms of the compromise measure framed in the Gorman caucus as a substitute for the Wilson bill, and it was reported to the Senate before adjournment today. The bill will now go to its third reading. and the tariff managers will push it to a final vote as rapidly as possible. They appreciate that the chances of getting the bill through the Senate are desperate, and, in order to prepare themselves for the coming fight, the Senate adjourned from to-day until Monday. In the mean time a new copy of the bill will be printed, containing all the changes made in the Committee of the Whole so that Senators can intelligently discuss the amended schedules when the closing contest begins on

The sugar schedule is what is giving the riends of the bill the greatest concern, and the proposed changes of the Finance Commitlies have drawn the fire of the Louisiana Senaters, who propose to fight them in the interest of the schedule as it stands at present. The managers of the compromise measure had about all they could attend to in keeping their men in line before the outbreak of the Louisiana Senators, and they are now more deeply concerned than ever as to the fate of hold their support from it, and so long as they remain unfriendly only two Democratic vetes are needed, added to those of the Repubcans and Populists, to defeat the measure on the final vote.

The adjournment to-day until Monday, while estensibly for the purpose of having a new print of the bill made, was really arranged by the managers with a view to holding confer-ences to-morrow on the subject of se changing the sugar schedule that the votes of the Popt lists can be secured and those of the Louisiana Senators and other protesting Democrats re-

By Casted Press,

Washington, June 20.-The reading of the journal having been dispensed with the House joint resolution extending for thirty days the appropriations for the support of the Government was taken up, and, in the ab-Government was taken up, and, in the absence of Mr. Hear (leg., Mass.), who had interposed objections on Wednesday and Thursday, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and without a moment's delay was reported back by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.), Chairman of the committee, read, and without any objection passed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sherman (Rep., U.), directing an inquiry into the charges for the use of seats berths, and sections in the Pullman sleeping and parior cars, was laid before the Senate and agreed to. At 10:30 the Tariff bill was taken up, the question being on section 104, abrogating the recipropity treation.

reciprocity treaties.

Mr. Hale (kep, Maine) moved to strike out the section, but yielded to Mr. Vest (Dem Mo.) to modify it on the part of the Finance Committee, which he did by inserting a proviso that nothing contained in the section should be held to abrogate reciprocity or commercial arrangements between the United States and Greigh countries, except where such arrangements. oreign countries, except where such arrange-ments are inconsistent with the provisions of

the act.

The discussion on this question was temporarily suspended in order to permit Mr. Hear ikep, Mass. to offer an amendment to section 04, which would salew sleohol used in the arts and manufactures to be free from tax under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under a promise that, if found to be impracticable, he would afterward vote with the committee to reject it. The amendment was agreed to, with the consent of the Theares Committee.

ment was agreed to, with the consent of the Finance Committee.

The discussion as to the abrogation of reciprocity arrangements was resumed and was participated in by Senators Allison (Rep., Ta.) and Sherman (Rep., O.) in opposition to the section, and by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) in defence and explanation of it. One of the points made by him was that the absolute repeal of section 3 of the McKinley act was to take away from the Fresident in the future all the authority which he possessed under that section.

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.)—It is the Senator's proposition that, in the future, the power to make reciprocal conventions will be left to the treaty-making sower—the Fresident and Senate, and taken from the President alone?

Mr. Vest—That is the object.

Mr. Sherman stated facts and read communications to show that the abrogation of the reciprocity freaties would be a great blow to the milling industry and to other industries eithe United States.

The discussion was continued by Senators

and how exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this act."

Afr. Peffer (Pon., Kan.) moved to insert as additional section levying a duty of \$50 on every foreigner coming by stoam or salling vessel to any port within the United States, and on every allen immigrant crossing the horder line between the United States and contiguous nations.

Mr. Piatt (Rep., Conn.) suggested the insertion or the words to engage in any industrial exception, and Mr. Peffer accepted the suggestion, as sing that the idea was exactly right and in accerdance with his own lifes.

Mr. Peffer's motion was the subject of brief debate, in which Secators Chandler, Hoar, and Harris figured, and finally, on motion of Mr. Harris, the amendment was laid as the table-year, it is any 12. The negative votes were given by Senators Gallinger, Higgins Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Fettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Shoun, and Suutre, all flepuolicans but Peffer.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) renewed Mr. Peffer's amendment, modified so as to make the tax on immigrants who were to engage in industrial occupations \$25 a head.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Chandler stated that there was now bending before the Committee on immigration as important measure of additional retrictions. The Chairman of that committee (Mr. Hill, Ben., N. Y.) had been very busy during the present session, and had not given to the subject that attention which he hoped that an an important measure of additional retrictions. The Chairman of the committee of the Santo that would need to he some that was not wanted.

Mr. Platt's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Piatt's amendment was r

luces of the United States. Rejected—reas 21, here 32.

The last section of the bill (repealing all awe and parts of laws inconsistent with it was then agreed to thus dinishing the bill it was then agreed to thus dinishing the bill it was then agreed to the except as to matters that hall been reserved.

Alt. Allison Rep., Is a moved to amend section 12, one of the whister sections, by reflicing the bonded period from eight years to pury years. Rejected—year 23, hays 381, as Illians.

leas Messes diver Betty Cares, Colour Borse, France, Cares, Cares

DUPUY IS ASKED TO REMAIN.

Mr. Pettigraw (Rep., S. D.), effored an amond-mont providing for a tarrif commission of five members, but consented that it should go over until to-morrow, when he will offer it in the Senate.

Senate.

Then a large number of amendments were offered by Mr. Jonas (Pem., Ark.) on behalf of the Finance Committee, many of them merely formal, and none of them Impertant enough to meet any opposition.

All the committee amendments having been disposed of, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) appealed to the Finance Committee to admit a paragraph putting a duty of 10 per cent. advactorem on sea meas or Iceland moss. He saked in the interest of a few meritorious and hard-working men on the coast of Massachusetts.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) joined in the appeal and Mr. Jones, on behalf of the Finance Committee, said that he could not resist the united appeal. The paragraph was therefore innerted.

Many other amendments were suggested by various Senators, but they went over to be offered in the Senate. The till was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and it was ordered that the bill and amendments be printed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

RETALIATION. The State Department Knows Nothing of Any Such Plans by Foreign Governments. Washington, June 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a communication from Sec retary Gresham, replying to Sepator Hoar's resolution of June 13 calling for information

as to possible retalision by foreign Governments on account of the proposed duty on sugar, and especially as to the probable exclusion of American agricultural products from Germany and Guatemala; also requesting the President to furnish any information received by the State Department regarding the measure pending in the Cortes of Spain retaliating upon the United States for the preposed abregation of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act.

Secretary Gresham's letter declares that no representations, written or oral, have been made to the Department of State by or on behalf of any fereign Government, and in particular by Germany or Guatemala, touching the proposed action looking to the exclusion of agricultural products of the United Sta es by way of retaliation for the proposed impo-sition by the United States of a duty upon sugar. A despatch from the United States Embassy

at Berlin, dated June 9, he says, transmits an apparently authoritative denial by a semi-official German newspaper of the truth of an item printed in the newspapers to the effect against the sugar schedule then before the Senate and had given an intimation that if a duty against bousty-paying countries was im-posed Germany would retailate against Ameri-

benate and had given an intimation that if a duty against bounty-paying countries was imposed diermany would retailate against American products.

Un May 17, in a personal conference, the Guatemalan Minister at this capital represented to Secretary Gresham that, under the reciprocity arrangement (by him called a treaty) of Dec. 30, 1891, between the United States and Guatemala large sums had been invested by his countrymen in machinery for the production of sugar, with a view to enjoying the benefits of the American markets; that this large outlay would not have been incurred had it been supposed that the Government of the United States contemplated this early abandenment of the reciprocity arrangement and the imposition of a tax upon Guatemalan sugar; that the ability of Guatemala to produce sugar had already been demonstrated; that the bill efore Congress involved a discrimination against Guatemala in that it provided for the free admission of Hawaiian sugar produced by coole or confract labor, and that financial ruin would hefail the Gautemalan sugar producers should the bill become a law and the sugar of that country be made duitable. To this Secretary Gresham replied that the reciprocityfarrangement was not a treaty; that it in nowise restricted the right or power of either Government to modify its tariff iswe; that the understanding was entered into to "remain in force so long as it shall root be modified or revoked by the legislation of either Government, or by the mutual agreement of the executive power of the two countries."

On May 14 the Spanish Minister, referring to On May 14 the Spanish Minister, referring to

the two agreed to, with the conset of the fleath was agreed to, with the conset of the fleath was agreed to, with the conset of the fleath was agreed to, with the conset of the fleath was agreed to with the conset of the fleath was agreed to with the conset of the fleath was agreed to with the conset of the fleath was the two was agreed to was agreed to the section, and by Mr. Yest (Bem., Mo.) in defence and explanation of it. One of the points made by him was that the absolute repeal of the fleath was the the absolute repeal of the fleath was the fleath was the conset of the points agreed by him was that the absolute repeal of the fleath was the fleath was the conset of the cons

tated upon the attention of the House, and before the regular recess until the evening ses sion was taken Mr. Thomas Watson of Georgia, the well-known Populist member of the Fifty-second Congress, was declared not to have been elected to the Fifty-third Congress from the Tenth district of that State, and Mr. J. C. C. Black was confirmed in his title to the seat. The case was called up by Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.), who said that he did so for the purpose of asking unanimous content that when the case was considered Mr. Watson migh be heard for an hour in his own behalf. He then moved that the case be postponed until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At first the Democrats were inclined to vote against consideration of the case at all to-day, but, acting under the advice of Speaker Crist, they united with the liepublicans, and voted to proceed with its consideration. Falling in his effort to secure the desired postponement, Mr. Pence began filibustering, in which he was added by the liepublicans generally and the Fopulists, which had the effect of impelling the Committee on Rules to bring in an order for an immediate vote on the resolutions of the Committee on Fourier and the partial of the parliamentary expedients for delay permissible under the rules had been exhausted, the order was adopted and the resolutions of the committee agreed to as stated. seat. The case was called up by Mr. Pence

adopted and the resolutions of the committee agreed to as stated.

A henate bill was passed to relieve the sureties of Dennis Murphy, a paymaster in the army at the beginning of the wer. The claim against Murphy was merely technical, but the passage of the till was essential to the closing up of the estate of the father of benator Fauikner of West Virginia, who was on Murphy's bond. A benate bill was also passed transferring to the State of North Pakoda for the use of the militial the wooded pertion of Fert Totten military reservation in that State.

A joint resolution was also agreed to providing for the printing of 500,000 sopies of the report of the hearretary of Agriculture for the report of the hearretary of Agriculture for the report of the decretary of Agriculture for the report of the decretary of Agriculture for the report of the decretary of Agriculture for the consideration of private pession and relief bills.

KIEL, June 29.-The Emperer and Empress entertained M. Herbette, the French Ambasaador, at dinner this evening aboard the im-perial yacht Hobenzellern, and talked with him for three hours.

Italy's Financial Scheme. Rome, June 29.-The Chamber adopted today the Government's flacuoisi proposals in their entirety. The vote was 150 to 74.

CASIMIR-PERTER WISHES HIM TO RE-CONSTRUCT THE CABINET.

arts's Unequalled Fanoral Pageant Tomorrow-Many Thousands of People Gas-Upon the Bend President's Pace-Queen Victoria's Wrenth to Be Pinced on the Coms. The Letter the New President Addressed to the Chamber of Dountles

Pants, June 20,-M. Auguste Burdeau has expressed a wish to become President of the Chamber of Deputies rather than to under dent Conimir-Périer has therefore decided to urge M. Dupuy to retain the Premierably and reconstruct the Cabinet.

The Siecle says that of the votes east for M. Casimir-Périer for President 200 were depos-ited by Senators and the remainder by Deputies. Of the latter twenty-sight were Conservatives, fifty railied Rightiets, thirty Leftists, and 123 Government Republicans. The remaining twenty votes were east by Deputies the groups with whom they are usually affili-

The Carnot funeral procession on Sunday will be led by a squad of guards under Gen. Sau-sier, the Military Governor of Paris. Treeps riding in cars and bearing wreaths will be next, and then will come the Republican Guard, delegates and students of the Ecole Polytechnique, the hearse with a guard of honor, the dead President's private servants, the master of ceremonies, the Carnet family President Casimir-Périer, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, ambassadors Ministers, cardinals, marshala, diplomatic en ties, personal friends, conspicuous members of the Legion of Honor, members of the Institute of France, representatives of the law courts, the Department of Public Instruction and the National financial institutions, clergy men of all ereeds, Perfects of the Seine, Paris Municipal Council, municipal councils from the provinces, deputations from the army, navy, and College of France; representatives of the French and foreign press, notaries, interest has been overlooked by those making the arrangements, and the procession will be enormous beyond all precedents in the last

The crations at the Pantheon will be delivered by Premier Dupuy, on behalf of the Government: M. Challemel-Lacour, on behalf of the Senate; M. de Mahy, for the Chamber o Deputies, and Gen. André, on behalf of the L'Eccle Polytechnique, in which institution the late President was a student in engineering. There was a special requiem service in the Russian church in the Russian colony to-day for the repose of the soul of the murdered Pres iden', and the congregation of the church also sent a wreath to the Elysée Palace, to be placed upon the dead President's coffin.
President Casimir-Périer paid another visit

to Mms. Carnot this afternoon remaining at the palace seme time. The public view of the body of President Carnot, which is lying in state at the entrance to the Court of Honor in the Palace of the Eigade, attracted thousands of people throughout the day. Un to 10 clock this evening 55,000 persons had filed pa t the estatalque and leoked upon the face of the dead President.

The provincial towns are emulating Paris in the sending of flowers to the Eigade Palace. Enormous quantities of wreaths have been received from all parts of France.

The total value of the flowers already at the palace is more than 2.5th 1000 france. Fabulous sums are being paid for windows along the route of rext Sunday's procession.

Schoe master Guillemin of Bussices-leachermont, in the Marne, was showing his pupils to-day how President Carnot had been stabbed. The children had gathered round him as he drew the knife. A boy named tierard, 8 years old, fell forwardin his excitement, the struck with his breast on the knife, and it plered his heart. He died instantly. The children ran screaming from the school room. No soener was Guillemin slone than he tried to this himself with the same tails, but he was saved by two men who had been summoned to the schoolnouse by the cries of the children, His wounds are not dangerous. Guillemin is loved by all his pupils, and Gerar-l'a parents hare besought the authorities not to prosecute him.

The musical programme for the funeral has The public view of the body of President

have besought the authorities not to prosecute blim.

The musical programme for the funeral has been completed Mr. Saint-Saens will pay the "De Profundis" upon the organ, and the Conservatoire Cheir will sing part of Gounod's "Mors et Vita." M. Faure, the famous baritone, will sing the "Dies Irm" and also a part of the "Pie Je-u" from Saint-Saens's Requiem Mass. The orchestra of the Concert Society will contribute a special piece written by Ambross Thomas, and the music will be concluded with a funeral march by the orchestra and organ.

Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, is too ill to celebrate the mass on the occasion of the funeral service of the late President in the Cathedral of Notre Lame, and it is probable that Bishop Laboure of Beauvais, who was for many years a warm personal friend of M.

that Bishop Laboure of Beauvais, who was for many years a warm personal friend of M. Carnot, will officiate. M. de Mahy, First Vice-President of the Chamber, presided over to-day's sitting of the Chamber, presided over to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. In calling the Chamber to order he delivered a brief culogy upon the life and services of President Carnot, whose tragic death he also alluded te in appropriate terms.

M. Lebeun then read a letter from M. Casimir-Périer, the new fresident of the Republic, resigning the office of President of the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of the letter M. Casimir-Périer wrote:

"I cordially thank those who have given me such a precious mark of their symmathy. The National Assembly has imposed upon me arduous duties, and to fulfil them I hope to be able to count upon the confidence of the Republicans. I shall never heray it."

The letter was received with prolonged applause.

Vice President de Mahy then read an applicant of the Carnot was received with prolonged applause.

The letter was received with prolonged applause.
Vice-President de Mahy then read an announcement that the funeral of M. Carnot would take place on Sunday at Poelock in the morning. The aunouncement notified the Deputies to meet in the Chamber and march in a body to the l'alace of the Elysée.

Premier Dupuy latroduced a bill providing for the 'pening of a credit of 102,000 france for the Ministry of the Interior and 10,000 france for the Ministry of the Interior and 10,000 for the Foreign Office to defray the expenses of the funeral of M. Carnot, and demanded urgency in the matter of its consideration. Urgency was declared and the bill was manimously rassed amid great applause, 545 Deputies voting.

mously reased amin great appliance, 5-to Deputies voting.

M. de Mahy then read a large number of telegrams of condolence, and the Chamber adjusted until Tuesday next.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill introduced by M. Dupuy and passed by the Chamber of Deputies voting a credit for the purpose of defraying the expenses of M. Carnot's funeral. The benate also voted to drape the rostrum with crape curing the remainder of the session.

of the session.

M. Decrais, French Ambassador to Great
Britain, in obsdience to instructions, has gone
to Windsor to thank the Queen for her Majesty's expressions of sympathy and condoience.
M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister, has instructed
French diplomatic representatives throughout the world to offer the thanks of France to
the various Governments for similar expressions. LONDON, June 20.—The Nineternili Century publishes a sonnet composed by Algernon Charles swinburne on the murder of Fresident Carnot, whose death he compares with Idnicoln's and Garfield's. The post condoles with France and denounces the "snake-souled Anarch's lang."

France and denounces the "snake-souled Anarch's fang."

A messenger left London for Paris this evening with the wreath which the Marquie of Dufferin will place on President Carnot's coffin for Queen Victoria.

Cardinal Vaughan will officials at the choral memorial mass for M. Carnot on Sunday. The services will be held in the Church of Notre Dame, Lefcester square, and will be attended probably by the Frince of Wales, the Crarewitch, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the Duke of Saze Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Connaught, the Farl of Rosebery, the Marquie of Saisbury, and hundreds of other conspicuous men.

Home, June 20—Italy will follow the sample of the other powers and allow her Aminardor in Faristo represent her at M. Carnot's funeral on Sunday.

The Indian Stiver Question

LONDON, June 30.—The silver question was brought up in the House of Lords last evening by the Earl of Leven's attack upon the policy of closing the Indian mints. Lord Lanadowne, Viceroy of India from 1888

to 1893, detended this policy, although he admitted that owing to it trade had been somewhat dislocated. A catastrophe would have happened, he said, but for the Government's action, compared with a high the disturbance of trade was a mere triffs.

Lord Reay, ex-diovernor of Bombay, announced that the Government was determined not to reonen the mints until the scheme should have had a full trial.

The Times comments: Whather the measures originally were right or wrong, it would certainly be a mistake to reopen the mints until the present policy shall have been fully tried. to 1803, delended this policy, although he ad-

For a Worrying Cough, or any Threat or Lang Trouble,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MURDER OF CARNOT. More Proof that the Crime Was the Cul-

PARE, June 20.—The police of Marseilles have ascertained that the assassination of President Carnot was the culmination of a

plot. The conspirators met last in Cette. They drew lets to determine who should kill the President, and the task fell to Santo. The police say that they have clues that will lead to the arrest of other guilty men. Several men who were arrested in Montpellier owing to the utterances of Laborie's wife have been examined and discharged.

The Mayor of Motta Visconti, in Italy, where Santo was born, has sent to Premier Dupuy a despatch, in which he says:

We denounce with horror the awful misdeed in Lyons. All our citizens, including the family of the infamous Santo, beg to express their profound indignation."

The majority of these who filed by the dead President's coffin to-day were women and children. Thousands stood outside the palace for hours awaiting their epportunity to enter the funeral chamber. The sun was hot. the air beavy, and many fainted from exhaustion. Hawkers were busy selling water in the crowd and waiters from the near-by cafes brought beer and wine to all who called for

The French inhabitants of Strasburg and several other towns in the Reichsland have sent wreaths. On one wreath are the words: Les Alenciens Annayon & Carnot." The Anarchist Ple, who contested a seat with

ar. Minister Bourgeois at the last general election, was arrested in Chalons-sur-Marne two days before the assassination of President Carnot. He said to his fellow patients in the "Carnot is a wretch. His journey to Lyons

will be his last. He will be blown up or stabbed." Lyons, June 20. -Santo was examined to-day again by M. Benoist, the magistrate in charge of the case. His manner was quiet, almost timid, when he was questioned on ordinary

subjects, but it changed the mement anarchy

was mentioned. An allusion to Anarchist doctrine made him passionate and voluble. 'I do not know or care," he said, "whether I killed a man named Carnot. Ido know that I seized my opportunity to kill the President of the republic, as I would kill the King or Emperor of any nation. I am an Anarchist, and I killed the chief of the State, who imagined that he had a right to do what he liked with his fel-low men."

Santo, when in the prison, lies in bed with his eyes closed and refuses to talk with the jailors.

VICTORIA WRITES TO MME. CARNOT. The Queen of England's Touching Letter to the Bereaved Widow.

Pants. June 29 .- Mme. Carnot has received this autograph letter from Queen Victoria: "Maname: Although I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally. I cannot refrain from writing you and attempting to express the deep and sincere sympathy I feel for you in this terrible moment. I cannot find words to tell you how my widow's heart bleeds for you, and what dismay, what horror, I feel at the crime that has robbed you of your beloved husband and the whole of France of its most worthy and respected President.

"If universal sympathy can in any measure assuage your intense grief, be assured it is yours. Madame, may God give you the strength, courage and realgnation so neces-ary to enable you to bear such misfortune. I am, Madame, yours very sincerely.

To Be Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral in

Arrangements were made yesterday to hold memorial services in honor of the late President Carnot of France in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow afterneon at 2 o'clock. M. Thidhaut, the French Consul in this city, received instructions from his Government late en Thursday night that the national funeral of President Carnot would take place in Paris at President Carnot would take place in Paris at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Sunday, and that it was desired that similar ceremonies should be held in foreign countries at the same time. In company with Joseph Theron, a prominent member of the Frensh colony, he called upon Archbishop Corrigen yesterday. He isammed that the archbishop loring yesterday. He isammed that the archbishop placed it at M. Thiebaut's disposal for the afterneon.

Another difficulty then cenfronted the gentlemen. If the services were held in the afterneon mass could not be said. As bunday was the day appointed by the French Government they decided to accept the Archbishop's offer and hold services on Sun lay afterneon without mass. The services will be conducted by the clergy of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twentr-third street. A funeral oration will be delivered by the fier. Theophile Wucher, curate of the French church. Archbishop Corrigan will be engaged en Sunday at the consecration of the Bishop of Albany, and he expressed regret because he could not attend the memorial services.

Consul Thiebaut has sent invitations to be present to the Federal State, and city authorities, the consular body, and the members of the French colons.

In the afterneon a meeting was held at Consul Thiebaut were approved, and it was decided to defray the expresses of the memorial services by assessments upon the various societies.

The Senate Will Attend Carnot Memorial the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Sunday, and

The Senate Will Attend Carnot Memorial

WASHINGTON, June 29.-A communication from the Secretary of State informing the Senate, at the request of the French Ambassader, that a religious service in memory of the inte Presiden; of the French republic would be held at St. Matthew's Church next bunday at 12 o'cleck, was add before the ben-ate to-day, and it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Hoar thep. Mass, that the Senate shall attend such religious service.

He Raved About Carnot's Assassination. Ashel l'otent, a French waiter, was taken to He was found at 102d street and Columbus avenue, trying to open a can of condensed milk. When a policeman asked him what he was doing the Frenchman began to rave about the assassination of Fresident tarnet. They have murdered him "he shouted. "I am geing to cut their heads off."

Fotent was formerly a waiter at the Langham Hotel in Fifth avenue. He lived in Forty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Mars Gets Interesting.

Boston, June 20.-A telegram from Prof. Edrard F. Holden of the Lick Observatory to the Harvard College observatory reads:

Hight projections of the terminator of Mars, similar to those observed here in 1890 and 1802 have been visible for several morning this week. They were best seen on June 28, from 10 hours 40 minutes to 17 hours 15 minutes, a little north of the Polar Cap. Ganges was seen double the same night.

Tammany's Fourth of July Grators. Police Justice B. F. Martin, a Sachem, and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Holahan, Scribe of the Tammany Society, and Nicholas R. O'Connor will go to Washington on Menday to escert hither the members of ongress who are to make specches at the Tammany independence Day celebration. Senator James Smith Jr. of New Jerkey has been added to the list of short talkers for the Where Yesterday's Fires Were,

\$400: 1:50: 13 South William street. Charles M. Rosat damage \$300: 11 50: 20 West Huusion street, J. P. Mc Govern & Str. damage triffing. P. M. -7 20, 304 Broams street, & G. Wickens, dam-age trilling: 7 30, 150 Orchard afreet, leade Berger, damage trilling: 9 30, 180 East Fifteenth street, John Mairy and olders, damage \$10,000; 9:45, 280 Kash Smaty-third street, damage \$100.

A. M -1 40, 50 Heater street, Max Bernstein, damag

JAPANESE IN CORE.

Bellef that War Between Japan and Chine

SHANGHAI, June 28.-Japan having refused to evacuate Corea, China is preparing for active operations by increasing her naval and military forces. Popular feeling in Japan is so strongly in favor of maintaining the ground already secured in Corea that civil war would undoubtedly have resulted from the withdrawal from Corea of Japanese troops. As between civil and fereign war. Japan has shown her preference for the latter. It is the general belief that war between China and apan cannot be averted.

Washington, June 20.-It is said that the King of Corea has become tired of the con-stantly recurring demands made by Japan upon his Government and that he has appealed to the United States to intervene When asked this morning what action the United States would probably take in the matter Secretary Gresham replied that the United States did not exercise any protectorate over Cerea, and that the most this Government could do in any event would be to tender our good offices to settle the difficulty.

CHASED THE ANARCHISTS. The London Crowd Wouldn't Stand Dynn-

mite Talk. LONDON, June 20,-Two Anarchists ha-rangued a crowd at Tower Hill this afterneon.

They were not molested until they displayed a placard denouncing royalty and calling attention to the fact that members of the royal family would be present at the opening of the Tower bridge to-morrow. Even then their crowd made no sign for a few minutes, but the remarks of the speakers in connection with the placard were too suggestive of dynamits and the dagger to suit the tastes of their hearers.

Buddenly a great shout arose from the crowd and a rush was made for the stand occupied by the speakers. The anarchistic orators bolted from the stand, and each made a dash for a place of safety. One of them was successful in finding a place of refuge in a church, and the other, hetly sursued, was pretested by the police. The crowd made a great clamor to have the speakers delivered into their hands, but were awed by the police and finally

hands, but were awed by the desired of a dispersed.

Rows, June 20.—A man in the garb of a workingman was observed to shadow Premier Crispi yesterday afternoon, and last evening he was found loitering outside of Bignor Crispi's residence. When questioned as to his motive for following the Fremier and lingering in the neighborhood of his house, he declared that it was his purpose to "equare accounts with him." The man was searched at the bolice station and a large knife was found upon him. PAUS. June 29.—The Municipal Council have voted in favor of pardoning Cavagaac, the Anarchist arrested in Albi.

WOULD THEY HELP ENGLAND?

Mr. Vincent's Interesting Question About the British Colonies. London, June 20. - In the House of Commons

te-day Mr. Charles E. H. Vincent asked the Government to report to what extent assistance could be counted upon by the imperial Government from the self-governed colonies in the event of an emergency. He also asked what was the amount of the annual expenditures for armed defences in Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, said he was unable to answer Mr. Vincent's questions at once. The extent of the assistance which the imperial Governef the assistance which the imperial Government might rely upon, he said, depended very
largely upon the nature of the emergeacy.
There was no question, however, as to the
spirit of the celonies, or their readiness te assist the mother country. This was evinced by
the many offers of help during the campaign
in the Soudar. He would endeaver, he said, to
obtain the i-formation requested as to the annual expenditures in the self-governed colonies, which he thought very probably was in
the possession of the Imperial Defence Committee.

mittee.
Sir Charles Dilke suggested that the information be presented to the House in the form of a Parliamentary paper. Mr. Buxton promised to consider the suggestion.

IS ABDUL AZ Z A PRISONER?

A Rumor that the Sultan of Morocco Has Met with Misfortune. LONDON, June 20.-A Tangier despatch. which lacks confirmation, says: "Sultan Abdul Aziz, while marching on Fez, has been surrounded by Zimmoors and is virtually a prisoner."

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Equipment Bondholders. St. Paul, June 20. - The Supreme Court handed down this morning a decision in the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway litigation, affirming the judgment of the court below. which concedes the right of the equipment and improvements bondholders to demand payment of their mortgage from the railway company. This decision will require the Minneapolis and St. Louis Bailway Company to pay \$4,000,000 and accrued interest thereo; to the equipment bondholders. The receivership of the road is to terminate after the pay ment of the bonds and interest as decreed by the court. Attorneys fees amounting to \$125, 000 were allowed to be paid out of the mort

gaged property.

Mr. William Strausa, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee of the litanespoles and by Louis Rallwar Company, says: "This decision leaves the Minneapolis and by Louis situation practically as it was before argument of the appeal was heard. The equipment soundholders had their decree at that time for the payment of the amount of their bonds with interest. This decree has been to firmed. The payment of the amount of the decree. This is cidental question decided by the caurt as to the counsel fee allowed in the lower cour; is of no moment, inasmuch as the receiver has already paid over the money to the counsel for the various parties interested in the litigation.

And the appeal was simply brought to recover. "As to the general condition of the property, it can be said that the road is in an excellent physical condition, a very large amount of money being continually expended by the receiver is keeping the condition of the property, and equipment to a high standard. These expenditures are up to date. The carnings of the road are satislactory, as the receiver's report for the first quarter of the year shews an increase in the set earnings of \$1,000." gaged property.

G. G. Conference Committee,

The following gentlemen have been named as a temporary Executive Committee of the Good Government clubs to arrange with other anti-Tammany organizations for a city munielpal ticket which will be acceptable to all ele nests opposed to the Wigwam: A. Taibot Oliphant, J. H. C. Nevius, Isaac H.

Klein, Fulton McMahen, J. Augustus Johnson, L. J. Callanan, John Featle, Dr. F. Il. lings, A. S. Bischoff, Dr. Leo Ettinger, L. F. Thoma, David Keans, M. D. Hellisch H. George B. Grinnell, John Eustla and Leo Wolf.

Isaac H. Silen is Mr. Grace's political leader in the Mineteeuth Assembly district, but of all organizations outside the Good Government clubs the Georgican Reform Union has the biggest representation on the committee. Mither Gustav H. Schwab, Horace F. Dem-ing, nor any other of the P. M. L. conferress who were responsible for the Scott campaign of 1880 is named.

When Buby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried or Castoria, When she became Miss, she citing to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, HE LACKED AFFABILITY.

THE CLIMAX OF CHARGES AGAINST SCHOOL PRINCIPAL SWEENEY.

He Was Also Accused of Smaking Cign-reties. His Friends Say He Was Removed Because He is a Democrat. His Fupils Stood Up for Him, but He Had is Go, Nearly everyhody in Jersey City was talking yesterday about the dismissal by the Board of Education of William S. Sweeney, principal of the High School, and Miner A. Paddock, viceprincipal and instructor. The Board was in session until after I o'clock pesterday morning, and a vigorous fight was made to have Mr. Sweeney retained. No formal charges were preferred against either of the men, and there was no trial. They were simply dis-

It is alleged that politics is at the bottom of it. Messrs, Sweener and Paddock are Democrats, and the Board of Education has become Republican under the reform administration. About six months ago each of the school teachers received a letter signed by the four Republican members of the Board requesting them to resign. They refused to do so. A public agitation was started in Mr. Sweener's interest. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held in Woods's hall on Wednesday night protesting egainst his removal.

Judge John Kenny, who presided at the

signish his removal.

Judge John Kenny, who presided at the meeting, took the resolutions to the Board of Education meeting. The Board held a secret session, which lasted until 10 o'clock. Then the meeting was thrown open to the public, and those who had anything to say were requested to say it. Frank C. Cole. Judge John A. McGrath, Frank H. Cole, and Edward Hermann made speeches protesting against the removal of Mesers. Sweener and Paddock.

Mr. heach, one of the members of the Board who signed the request for the resignation of the men, explained why he did it. Mr. Beach is superintendent of a Bunday school, a prohibitionist, and the founder of the anti-cigaritie league which has been organized in the public schools. He said it rained him to earry out what he considered to be his duty. He knew that Principal Sweener amoked elgareties and that he smoked them in school.

Cigarette smoking, Mr. Heach said, was not a proper qualification for the principal of a high school, and the time had come for the citizens of Jersey City to put their foot down hard on the cigarette habit. Mr. Sweeney, he said, had not controlled the school properly. The final objection to Mr. Eweney was that he was heavily in debt, and, in Mr. Beach's opinion, a man who who is in debt is not a proper person to be in charge of a high school. Mr. Hoos, one of the Democratic members, incisied that the accused men should be given a hearing. The charges against Mr. Sweeney that he smoked elgarettes, drank beer, and owed a few hundred deliars were very trivial. President Allen added another charge, that Mr. Sweeney was lacking in affability.

A recess of twenty minutes was ordered, and as the members were going out of the roem Judge Kenny, approached Pre-ident Allen and, with considerable feeling in his voice, remarked: "You are a liar!" should Judge Kenny, approached pre-ident Allen and, with considerable feeling in his voice, remarked: "You are a liar!" should Judge Kenny, and it looked for a moment as if vlows might be exchanged; but Dr. Allen

WHAT WILL BISSELL DO To the Michigan Postmaster Delegates to

Don Dickinson's Convention ! WASHINGTON, June 20.-Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the energetic and enthusiastic member of Pres dent Cleveland's Civil Service Commission, will no doubt keep a watchful eye upon Postmaster-General B ssell for the next few weeks to see whether he makes good his promise to punish Postmasters who have been participating in political conventions. A few days ago Mr. Bissell sent a circular to Pestmasters throughout the country calling their attention to the famous "offensive partisanhip" order issued by President Cleveland eight years ago, and admonishing them that in accordance with its provisions Postmasters were expected to keep away participating in political conventions. A few from political conventions and re'rain

from political conventions and refrain from political conventions and refrain from political is political work ef any kind. This circular of Mr. Bissell's was accompanied by an interview, in which he said that it was not a bluff, but that its provisions would be carried out just as all other orders of the Post Office Department are, with thoroughness and in perfect good faith.

Despatches from Grand Rapids, Mich., where yesterday's Democratic State Convention was held, say that many of the delegates representing the Dickinson wins of the party, who captured the convention and nominated their candidate for Governor, were Postmasters, Collectors of Customs, and other Government officials. Congressman Whiting the defeated candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, before leaving for Michigan a week or two ago, filed with the Postmaster-General formal complaints against the arge number of Michigan Postmasters who, he said, were taking an active interest in the cambaign against him, and it is generally thought that this action of the Congressman was directly responsible for the Issuance of Postmaster-General Rissell's circular. When the defeated Congressman returns to Washington he will probably have the names offsadditional postmasters to include in his indi-tment, and it will be interesting to Mr. Roosevelt and other civil service reformers to note whether the Postmaster-General will practice what he preached. Of course, it would be very ungrateful of him to remove any of Don Dickinson's postmasters after the heartfeld despratch which the Michigan Democracy sent to Mr. Cleveland yesterday at Don's dictation, and which was none the less fervil because the Convention declared in favor of free silver; but Postmaster-General flosing Col. Dickinson's political and personal friendship.

TOUNG MEN FOR M'KINLEY.

A Test Vote at the Recent Club Convention

-Mr. Morton Feared. Columbus, June 20. - Gov. McKinley and his friends are more than pleased at the vote of the delegates to the Convention of the Repub lican League clubs at Denver, this week, There were personal statements of Presiden-tial preferences from 803 of the 000 delegates present. Of this number 587 favored McKin-ley, 142 were for Reed, 23 for Harricon and the balance divided among Allison. Alger, Cameren, and Lincols. It was a noteworthy fact that the Indiana delegates refused to a man to go on record. Ohio, Illinois, and Mis-

sourt were for McKinley.

The Republicans in the Buckere State are now more afraid of Levi P. Morton of New now more afraid of Levi P. Morton of New York than they are of Reed of Maine, for, should Moston be elsected Governor of the Empire State this fall, he would at once loom as a very formidable candidate for Fresident. New York and Indiana elsectoral vote must be had, they say, but they declare that Mokinley could carry both. The Governor himself is saying little on the subject of the Presidency, but it is known that his lieutenants all over the country are working hard and pulling wires for his nomination.

The Hon. William Hahn. Superlatendent of Insurance and member of the National Republican Committee is going to New York soon, and while there expects to take a hand in pelitics for his chief.

The Mokinley strength by States, as given by the Republican League clubs at Deaver, was as follows: Arkanasa. 32: Colorade, 12: Florida, 9: Idaho, 14: Illineis, 50: lowa, 40: Kansas, 42: Restucky, 7: Massachusetts, 1: Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 25: Missauri, 40: Montana, 6; Nebraska, 30: New York, 6: Ohio, 115; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 14: Pennsylvania, 10: Tennessee, 31: Texas, 40: Wisconsin, 30: Wyoming, 12.

Gives His Body to Science, York than they are of Reed of Maine, for,

Gives His Body to Science,

The following letter, found in the pocket of Johnannes Gotze, who committed suicide in Central Park on Thursday afternoon, was turned over to the Coroner restorday: her Office: When I die I present my body to a medical niege I don't want to be buried either in this coun-

college I don't want to be brised either in this need on try or in thremson. All of my effects i give to my land try or in thremson. All of my effects i give to my land try or in the most of my effects are made. Enow of my death. I respectfully request that make know of my death. I respectfully request that make know of my death and i think you in advance. In the death as a demand make from the rank of the my death as a demand make from the rank of the my death be bursed, on not compaly with it. My corpus abili be haked by a medical manifule for arientide purposes.

The Duke d'Auxy was again up for examina-

tion yesterday in supplementary proceedings on an unpaid bill for \$78.12 for groceries. As

he said he could not find his bank book and check took the proceedings were adjourned. At the next hearing his servent girls, and per-haps his wife, will be called to be asked if they know snything about the missing books.

FUEL REFORM.

THIRD AND LAST ARTICLE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Cooking by than to Garmany Respect to Long Than \$1,00 a Month-150,000 than Rouges Used in London-Other Passa and Figures, In two former articles the advantages of fuel reform were briefly pointed out with special reference to the increased comfort and health resulting from the use of gas for cocking. There remains but one branch of the subject-

The French proverb, which is well-aigh untranslatable, Tout ce qui n'est pas econome est maleue, is in point here. Everything which is net economical is bad form. In other words economy is the highest law of life. Waste in not only bad in itself, but thousands of miseries, discomforts, and mishaps are in its train.

not only bad in itself, but thousands of miseries, discomforts, and mishaps are in its train. The mere fact that cooking by gas means a direct saving of hard cash during the year points to countiess advantages, some of which can be estimated in dollars and ceats, and many which can only be appreciated in a general way and by experience.

Leaving saids these indirect advantages, such as interendence of servants (or even doing without them), freedom from noise and dirt, had air, and the temperature of Tophet during the summer months, the saying of time, relief from strain, and, on the other hand, food, really well cooked, we some down to the actual cost of cooking by gas as compared with crude fuel.

It will surprise many to learn that, according to actual experiments, conducted repeatedly by Herr Bubs, the distinguished German chemiet, the cost of gas necessary by cook the food of a small family may be kept within one dollar a month! This seems incredible, and yet there is no doubt whatever of its truth. More, gas is dearer in Germany than in New York, and therefore a better showing can be made here than these. Of course, we are not all Herr Bubes, and the records of the laboratory are seldom maintained in the house. But still, since it is pessible, it remains for every one to take actual approach to the possible as much as every one can.

sible. It remains for every one to take actual approach to the possible as much as every one can.

Even the New York Tribune's figures, which are way above the average make the cost about 32 a month, and this was avowedly for a family with 'more than an average income and 'accustomed to live well." The former fuel bills of that family ranged from \$7 to \$10 a month. No wonder in the large eitles of Germany the gas stove is almost exclusively used, and service directed to other channels in the kitchen. No wonder that in London alone 150,000 gas ranges are making life comfortable for the household. The only wonder is that here in New York men and women of intelligent, and of even progressive ideas on other subjects, continue to use coal stoves, when without a dissenting volca, all physicians and cooking experts have decided coal stoves are, to a great extent, unhealthy, and that food cooked by gas is more nutritious and digestible.

[Concluded.] (Concluded.)

LUBSTER AND COLD MILK.

Great Concern of a New Walter for a Mea "You want some lobster and a glass of cold milk?" asked a new waiter the other night of a frequenter of an up-town hotel café.

The waiter as he left the table repeated to himself, as though he feared he had not heard it right, "Lebster and cold milk." Returning in a few minutes he placed the lobster on the table and kept the milk on a

side table, hoping, perhaps, that the man would not miss the milk. At a word, though from the man he placed it on the table, saying, as he did so, "Lobster and cold milk." Then he stood off a few steps and intentils watched the man. The waiter seemed very much worried, and several times made as much worried, and several times made as though to speak to the man. With a look of foreboding he watched the man mix a dressing for the lobster, and this look grew to an expression of centernation when he saw the man taste the lobster and take a swallow of the milk. His eyes seemed almost to start from his head, and one could easily imaging the watter expected to see the man fall forward on the table and die.

Finally the waiter could keep silence no longer, and bending over the man he said in a frightened way:

since I was big enough to know what lobster was."

The water looked as though he hesitated to
give full credence to the statement, but he
was a bit reassured and retired a few steps,
all the time though, keeping an anxious eye
on the man, the lobster, and the milk.

Nothing happened except the disappearance of the latter, and the waiter, much relieved, said, by way of further apology, as he
took away the dishes: "There was a waiter
here whe went down to Coney Island last
aummer and he ate slot of lobster, and then
drank a giass of milk, and then he went in
swimming, and nobody has ever seen him
since."

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

All the public schools of the city closed yesterday for the summer vacation. Rditor E. L. Goldin of the Forming Post and James B. Boosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, sall to-day on the Cunard steamship Lecania.

An investigation by the Coroner yeaterday showed that Herman Munter, who, it was believed, committed suicide at 120 Alien street, had really died of drinking too much lice water. too much ice water.

High Dowling Tyears old, whose parents live on the fifth story of 520 West Thirtieth street, fell from a window at his home last night and was hilled. The child's skull was crushed in upon the sidewalk.

Ernest V. Marschall, who keeps a restaurant at 480 Third arone, and does business under the style of the Compressed Tea and Coffee Company, made an assignment yesterday to William D. Grant, without preference.

George W. Simms, who was arrested on June 28 while trying to sell an etch in he was alloged to have stolen from Ernest linber of 180 West Twenty third atreet, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Poince Court yesteriay. Mr. linber declined to press the complaint. plaint.

Stephen V. Moers, a wine commission merchant at 108 Broad eirest, while cleaning his windows on the fourth story yesterday alternoon, fell to the street and was instantly killed. Moers was 65 years old. He had occupied room 14 at 108 Broad street for eight years, lie was married, his widow being at present in Europe. Meyer Goldberg, formerly a dealer in millinery at 7 and 0 Division street, was arrested yesterday by Descrive Ferzoanis filey and Yon Gerichten, the Grand Jory having indicated him for perjury committed in an examination in suprismentary proceedings. Goldberg in default of \$2.000 bait was seministed to the Tomba. Fanny Blan, niley years of 2 Avenue B, and her three-Fanny Blas, nine years of 2 Avenue B, and her three-year-old under Dora were playing in the part of d' Avenue S yeaterday afternoon, when a brick fell from a new building adjoining and struck the children, ranny had her skull fractured, and was removed to fisile-us flospita. Dora sustained a severe scalp wound.

heliarus Rospitai. Dura sustained a severe scalp wound.

The congregation Ahawath Chesed has received permission from Justice Barrett of the Supreme Goart to mortgage its courch property at Fifty fifth street and Lexington avenue to toe Eurogram; Industrial davings hans for 222,000. The money is to be used to redeem \$3.000 worth of bonds for the improvement of Clinton Bill Cemetery at Newtows.

In compliance with the resolution recently adopted by the Boart of Fulice Commissioners ordering the equalities of the forces at the various police stations, apperintendent Byrnes, yearday transferred fear councaisons and four-seen patrolinen from stations where the forces were short.

A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Bischoff in the Court of Commission Passa yearday restraining Fresident Harra Goldberg of Lodge 10s of the coduce the American Star from dissoving the lodge or turning ever any of its property to a new lodge. The as-also Lodge 10s includes a country bouse at Bayaids, the sacred secoli, and \$108 deposited in a bank.

On account of complaints made by persons living on Madison avenus between forty second and Fifty-simis Ancieu secon, and Sidd deposited in a bank.

On account of complaints made by persons living on Madison avenue, between Forty second and Fifty-dusts streats, the rendering establishment of Schwarzschild a burberger was shut down on Thursday night by speaker of the lisable board. A representative went before the Board pesterday and said the bad odors complained of were due to a meshap to the machinery, which he promised to repair at once.

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